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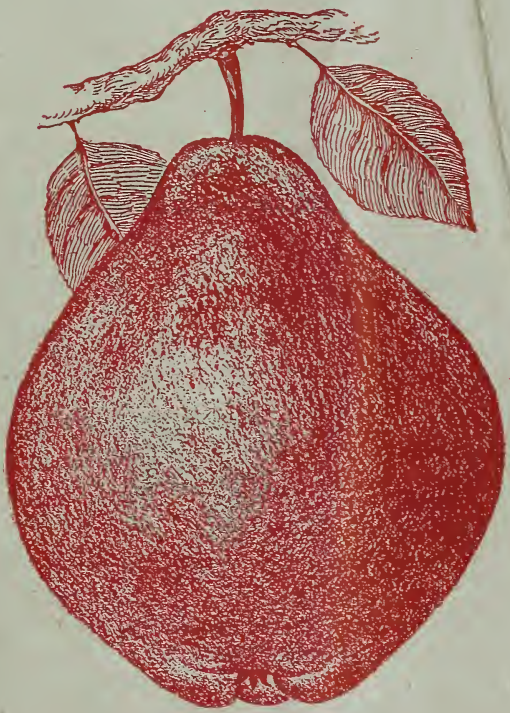

A COMPLETE LINE OF FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS AND EVERGREENS. DEALERS' TRADE A SPECIALTY. PRICES RIGHT.

Press of Western Fruit-Grower, St. Joseph, Mo.

Greeting

In presenting this, our annual catalogue to our many friends as well as those we hope to list as such in the near future, we do so with a feeling of deep gratitude for their support and many kind words of encouragement in the past. While our catalogue may seem plain as compared with the many gorgeously illustrated catalogues that are flooding the country, illustrated with what might be termed misleading pictures, we prefer to deal in plain facts; flashy pictures only add more to the cost of the tree, plant or shrub.

We ask prospective customers to carefully examine our catalogue. We have many desirable new and old varieties of fruits that ought to find a place with every lover of good and rare fruits.

OUR STOCK IS ENTIRELY HEALTHY, AND SECOND TO NONE—Well-grown, smooth, with plenty of fibrous roots, is budded or grafted entirely on whole roots, and, with ordinary care in planting, cannot fail to be a success. Owing to the large and increasing demand for our stock last season, we were compelled again to enlarge our facilities for handling it. We can fill orders in the most unfavorable weather.

BUYERS will do well to place their orders early this season. There is a scarcity of stock for spring delivery, together with a large demand for stock to replace that injured by the severe drouth of last summer. This, with the heavy advance in all material used in the nursery trade, has caused a considerable advance in prices over those of last season. WE HAVE PLACED OUR RATES AS LOW AS GOOD RELIABLE STOCK, WELL-GRADED, CAN BE SUPPLIED FOR, and will stand comparison with any reliable nursery that aims to please and give the same satisfaction,—about half the price you would pay an agent, who has no responsibility. To prevent disappointment, always buy and receive stock that you can depend upon, direct from the grower, whose chief interest is a satisfied customer, who can, in turn, recommend our stock as being just as described. Our success has depended more on this than on anything else, and we ascribe our past yearly increase in business to our many patrons, who are ever ready to bear testimany to the high grade of stock we supply.

Directions to Correspondents

ORDER EARLY, as orders are filled in rotation. Do not wait until ground is ready to plant before sending your order.

NAME AND ADDRESS. Always write your name plainly upon order sheet in catalogue. A lady should always sign herself MISS or MRS., and ALWAYS use the same name.

Give your postoffice, county and state, also street or P. O. box number. and the name of your NEAREST EXPRESS OFFICE.

EXPRESS—In all cases when possible we advise our customers to have their goods forwarded by express. Plants, trees, etc., are now taken by the leading express companies at a REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT from the regular merchandise rate.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS—Give plain and explicit directions for shipping. If by freight, state route. When no directions are given we shall use our best judgment in forwarding; but in all cases shipments are at purchaser's risk after receipt is taken from the transportation company. Freight and express rates will be given on application.

PACKING—We have every appliance for packing in the best possible manner. A large force of thoroughly trained men are entrusted with this labor.

TERMS—Cash with order. If for immediate shipment, or orders booked in advance, 25 per cent down and balance before shipment, or C. O. D. C. O. D. orders by express or freight must be accompanied with one-half the amount of the order.

REMITTANCES—Remittances should be made by Postoffice or Express Money Orders, or drafts on New York. We cannot be held responsible for losses when remittances are not made as directed above. Cash sent through the mails is at SENDER'S RISK.

WE GUARANTEE every tree or plant to be in a PERFECTLY HEALTHY CONDITION, up to grade and first class in every respect, when leaving our hands, but after delivering to forwarders all losses resulting from delays or exposures in transit are at risk of purchaser.

TREES AND PLANTS IN LARGE QUANTITIES—Prices given for these on applicattion. Orders for 100 or 1,000 trees in the aggregate but comprising several classes, are billed as follows: 40 trees of a class at 100 rates, less than 40 at 10 rates, 400 at 1,000 rates.

RESERVING TREES—When purchasers desire these to be reserved for weeks or months, after the opening of the shipping season, they must be paid for in full at the time of ordering.

CLAIMS—All claims for error must be made WITHIN FIVE DAYS after receipt of goods, otherwise they will not be entertained. Should any error occur at any time we desire to be informed at once, in order to rectify the same without delay.

CLUB ORDERS—Special rates given on application.

ERRORS—We exercise the UTMOST CARE in filling orders, and ALWAYS put in more than is ordered, but during the rush of the busy season an error is occasionally made, and satisfactory correction will be promptly made upon notification. Keep a copy of your order for comparison.

RESPONSIBILITY—We have no connection whatever with any other nursery and our responsibility extends only to persons purchasing

direct from us. We also disclaim any responsibility for failures arising from defective planting, or from subsequent faulty treatment or cultivation, and we are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure therefrom. While we exercise the greatest care to have all our trees and plants true to name, well grown, and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness to replace all trees and plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid therefor, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall not in any case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for such trees or plants that prove untrue.

SHIPPING SEASON—This usually commences about the 1st of November; and open-ground stock can be shipped until the middle of March. Pot-grown plants can be safely sent at almost any time of the year.

INSECTS AND DISEASES—Our nurseries are free from these. See certificate of our State Entomologist on the last page of Catalogue.

Apples

Summer and early fall varieties of Northern or European origin succeed equally as well as Southern seedlings, but the latter are the only reliable varieties for late fall and winter. Northern winter varieties seldom retain their fruit well here after August, as it then decays and drops during the month.

Some native varieties that keep well grown in the upper sections of Arkansas and Texas, fail to retain their keeping qualities when cultivated in the lower or middle sections of these states.

For orchard and long-lived trees, plant only standards, grown by either being budded or grafted upon whole seedling stocks. We do do not propagate apple trees by grafting upon pieces of roots. We have advocated planting whole-seedling-propagated trees for forty years past, and hold to the same practice now.

Clay or clay loam are the best lands for apples. Plow well and deep before setting the trees. The land should be well drained.

PRICES OF TREES.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100
Standard, 1 year old, 4 and 5 feet, single stem....	$0 20	$2 00	$18 00
Standard, 2 years old, well branched.....	25	2 50	20 00

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING.

20 to 35 feet apart each way according to soil.

SUMMER APPLES.

ASTRACHAN RED—Large, yellow, nearly covered with crimson and fine bloom; juicy, crisp, acid; beautiful fruit. Ripens end of May and continues through June. Tree a thrifty and fine grower; excellent and profitable.

CAROLINA WATSON—Very large, oblate conical; green, striped with dull red, with a dull red cheek; sweet, crisp, and perfumed. Beginning of July; exceedingly prolific, and a good market fruit.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium to large; bright yellow; tender, juicy, well flavored. An excellent home-market apple; invaluable in any orchard. June 5, and last two or three weeks.

EARLY RED MARGARET (Southern Striped June)—Small to medium, rather flat; skin yellow, with dark red stripes; subacid and of high flavor. June 20, and lasts until July 20.

FAMILY—Medium, conical; brown-red and narrow stripes; juicy and high flavored. Middle of July, and keeps ripening for six weeks; very productive.

GRAVENSTEIN—Large, striped; juicy, subacid. June and July.

HOMINY, or SOPS OF WINE—Medium, red; very juicy, subacid. July.

HORSE (Haas, Summer Horse, Yellow, Red or Green Horse, etc.)—Large, green; acid; good cooking and drying; known everywhere. July and August. Very productive.

MAY PIPPIN—Small; yellow; good quality. Ripens first of the season.

OLDENBURG—Large; striped; juicy, subacid; good grower; prolific. June 25 to July 15.

RED JUNE—Medium, conical; deep red; juicy; very productive. June 15 to end of July.

RHODES' ORANGE—Large, conical; red on orange ground, thickly dotted with russet; sugary and of high aroma. July 15.

SUMMER GOLDEN PIPPIN—Medium; yellow; flesh yellowish, juicy, pleasantly acid. July to August. Tree bears young. An excellent summer apple; extensively cultivated in Western North Carolina.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Medium; yellow; good quality. A productive and excellent variety, but trees are of a dwarfish habit. June.

AUTUMN APPLES.

BONUM—Medium; deep crimson; firm, tender, juicy, mild, subacid. September to October.

BUNCOMBE (Meigs, Red Fall Pippin, Jackson Red, Robertson's Pearmain, Red Lady Finger, Red Winter Pearmain)—Large, oblong; greenish, yellow, nearly covered with deep carmine; tender, juicy, well flavored. Ripe end of September, and can be kept until New Year. Tree an upright grower and prolific; an excellent fruit.

CARTER'S BLUE (Lady Fitzpatrick)—Very large; green, washed dull brown-red, with a thick blue bloom; crisp, sugary, with a very rich aroma. Ripe in September. Tree a vigorous grower.

FALL PIPPIN—Large, green, subacid; quality best. August and September.

GRIMES' GOLDEN—Medium, round, oblate; skin yellow, with small dots; flesh yellow, crisp, rich, subacid; very good. October to December.

HARGROVE—Origin, Haywood County, N. C.; above medium to large, oblate; golden yellow, with a bright carmine cheek; flesh crisp, white ,with Pearmain flavor; subacid; quality best. Maturity October and November. The Hargrove possesses such exceptional merits that we believe in offering it a valuable addition is made to our best fall apples.

MRS. BRYAN—Origin, Walker County, Ga. Very large; orange-red; quality best. Maturity September and October. An exceedingly handsome fruit, and becoming very popular in many sections. 50c.

SIMMONS' RED—Large; orange, nearly covered with red; flesh yellow, sugary, good flavor; quality very good. Matures June to September.

WALLACE HOWARD—Very large, conical; deep orange-red, with a few crimson stripes; flesh brittle, sugary, and highly flavored; qualtiy best. Maturity October; very showy fruit.

WINTER APPLES.

BLACK WARRIOR—Above medium; green; quality best; a fine keeper, and a first-class fruit in every respect; prolific. October to March.

BEN DAVIS—(N. Y. Pippin and Thornton of southern Alabama)—Medium, oblate; greenish yellow, with a crimson cheek; subacid; fair quality; keeps remarkably well.

BISMARCK—From New Zealand; has been fully tested in Europe and in the United States. Enormously productive, and bears very young; quality very good. Late fall and winter. Tree of dwarf habit, and is largely grown in pots for decorative purposes. Fruited with us last year.

ETOWAH—(Cooper's Red)—Resembles "Shockley" in shape but more highly colored. Flesh crisp, sweet and well flavored. November to March. A fine keeper.

HORN—(N. C. Vandevere)—Medium; flat, or conical, here and further south dark crimson; further north green, with red cheeks; juicy, rich. Ripens in November and keeps until March; tree an open grower; productive.

MANGUM—(Carter, Gully)—Medium; red striped; flesh firm, juicy and well flavored. Ripens in October, and keeps well; productive; tree a vigorous, compact grower.

PARAGON—A Tennessee seedling, combining the good qualities of Winesap and Limbertwig. A good keeper.

PRYOR'S RED—Large; red russet; tender, juicy, subacid, rich. November to March; a good fruit and a thrifty tree.

ROME BEAUTY—Large; yellow and bright red; handsome; medium quality, moderate grower, good bearer. October to April.

ROMANITE—Fruit similar to Shockley; tree of a more open growth; branches slender and very distinct in foliage and in appearance; possesses all the bearing and keeping qualities of the Shockley.

SHOCKLEY—(Waddell Hall, Sweet Romanite)—Medium, conical, always regular; yellow, with a bright crimson cheek; flesh firm, sweet, subacid, with some flavor. Tree very erect, vigorous, exceedingly pro-

ductive. Ripens in October, and will keep until the following summer. This Apple cannot be classed as of first quality; it is yet the most popular winter variety we can cultivate. Profitable market variety.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—(Called Paragon by some Growers) —One of the finest winter apples grown. It originated in Lincoln, Tennessee, and is, without doubt, one of the most valuable and profitable apples in the market. The tree is a strong grower, and makes a handsome addition to the nursery or orchard. The fruit is very large, roundish, and of a rich, dark red. We have an especially fine lot of this variety, and can guarantee satisfaction. October to February. 25 cents each, $2.50 for 10, $20 per 100.

LIMBER TWIG—A southern apple of great popularity. Medium size, with a rich, aromatic flavor; in color is of a dark, purplish red, and is borne in great profusion upon the very thrifty trees. January to April.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—A very beautiful apple, native of New Jersey. A most valuable variety for the table, as its brilliant color makes it a decided ornament. Particularly good, also, for drying. A handsome, rapid-growing tree, with a fine, spreading head; very prolific. Fruit of medium size and regular shape, with smooth skin; pale lemon-yellow, with a brilliant crimson cheek. September and October.

BALDWIN—An old favorite. Large; deep red; very juicy, and of good flavor; a very heavy bearer and good keeper. November to March.

DELAWARE WINTER—(Lawver)—Of medium to large size bright red; the flesh is of fine grain, crisp and subacid; the tree is a vigorous grower and very productive. An early apple, and great favorite. October to December.

ARKANSAS BLACK—Tree a very strong grower; hardy; very productive; fruit medium size; color dark red; a fine variety for market; quality of the best. It keeps in condition a long time, and its handsome appearance causes a ready sale in market and a renewed and continuous demand. One of the best all purpose varieties known.

NICKAJACK—One of the best-known southern apples, having as many as forty names in as many localities. Large, of slightly conical form; yellowish, striped, shaded and splashed with two shades of red, often having the appearance as if covered with a thin grayish bloom. Flesh yellow and fine-grained, tender and juicy. The tree is of upright, spreading habit, forming a very large head. December to April.

RAMBO, SUMMER—One of the oldest varieties of French origin, and at one time was one of the most profitable for early marketing. The tree is hardy, growing with an open, round head. Fruit is above medium size and rather flat, of a pale greenish yellow, streaked and splashed with red on sunny side; flesh rather soft and sprightly subacid. Early September.

RAMBO, WINTER—This is one of the most popular autumn or early winter apples, and a universal favorite wherever grown.

SMITH'S CIDER—A valuable Pennsylvanian variety, and much esteemed as a profitable market sort. Tree very vigorous and productive. Fruit is medium to large, irregular in shape; yellowish, striped red and slightly dotted with gray. Flesh is white, tender, juicy, crisp and pleasant.

SMOKEHOUSE—Another Pennsylvania variety, where it is very popular and well known. Tree is moderately vigorous, with spreading

head, and extremely productive. Fruit is large and roundish, with yellow skin, shaded and splashed with crimson, and thinly sprinkled with large, gray and brown dots. Flesh yellowish, firm, juicy and crisp. One of the best cooking apples grown, and deserves even wider cultivation. September to February.

STARK—A very valuable apple for southern planting on account of its large size, fine appearance and fine-keeping qualities. The tree is vigorous, upright and spreading. Fruit large, round, and somewhat conical; greenish yellow, shaded, splashed and striped with red over almost the entire surface. Flesh yellowish, juicy and mildly subacid. January to May.

TWENTY-OUNCE—An old favorite with various names. Very large and showy, and on account of these qualities a valuable fruit for market. Fruit is round and slightly uneven, of a greenish yellow, splashed and marbled with purplish red. Very productive. October to January.

WEALTHY—From Minnesota; not tested South. Fruit medium, oblate; whitish yellow ground. shaded with deep rich crimson in the sun, obscure, broken stripes and mottlings in the shade, sometimes entirely covered with crimson, many light dots; flesh white, fine grained, stained with red, tender, juicy, lively, vinous, subacid; very good.

WINESAP—One of the finest cider apples grown, both in its overabundance of juice and its productiveness. The tree grows irregularly, but it bears early, and the fruit has the good quality of hanging late upon the tree without injury. Fruit is of medium size and oblong, with a smooth skin of fine dark red, with few streaks. Flesh yellow, firm and crisp, and of high flavor, with the peculiar snap which makes it a favorite variety for eating. The tree is compact and vigorous and a good bearer. Winesap is a very valuable apple, and we are glad to call attention to our fine stock of it. November to May.

CRAB APPLES.

All the leading varieties, such as HEWES' VIRGINIA, HYSLOP, RED SIBERIAN, and YELLOW SIBERIAN. 35 cents each, $25 per 100.

SPECIAL APPLES.

HAWKINS—Ever bearing. Original tree was produced by Ex-Senator Hawkins of Columbia County, Arkansas. Begins to ripen June 1st and continues through July and August. One of the finest eating and cooking apples known. Price, each 50c.

HALSTEAD—Originated in North Louisiana. A vigorous grower and good keeper; one of our best southern seedlings. Ripens in September. Price, each 50c.

TEXAS BEAUTY—Originated in East Texas. Strong, upright grower and is being planted extensively for market. Fine quality, and long keeper. Ripens in October. Price, each 50c.

WM. J BRYAN—A seedling of great merit. The original tree is now 40 years old and still bearing heavy crops of large, beautiful fruit that keeps until the following May or June. Originated in Columbia County, Arkansas. Ripens in October. Price, each 50c.

LINER—One of the best Southern apples ever introduced. Originated in North Louisiana. Original tree is now 50 years old and still bearing good crops of fruit. A remarkable keeper. Ripens in October. Price, 50c each.

Peaches

PRICES OF ONE-YEAR-OLD TREES.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Purchaser's Selection, first size, 4 feet and up.....	$0.25	$2.25	$20.00
Purchaser's Selection, second size, 3 to 4 feet	.20	2.00	18.00

We have an immense stock of healthy trees all grown on new land. We will be pleased to make special prices for large quantities or carload lots.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS—A sandy loam is best suited to the Peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Plant one-year-old trees 18x18 feet ;cut them back to 18 to 24 inches, as it is always best to have a low-headed tree. Prune every year by cutting off one-third to one-half of the previous year's growth. Never plant in newly cleared woodlands; such lands should be cultivated in corn cotton for at least two years before setting the trees. Plow deep, and if necessary subsoil. Drill in cow-peas, putting 3 rows between each row of trees, leaving at least 4 feet on each side of the trees; cultivate frequently, and in Feburary or March turn under the cow-peas.

To prevent brown-rot, spray with Bordeaux mixture, just as the buds begin to swell in the spring (never spray when the tree is in bloom) and once or twice when the fruit is developing. It is advisable to pick up the fallen, specked and defective fruit and burn same. This will reduce the curculio and rot.

GREENSBORO—Origin, North Carolina. Ripens a week later than Alexander, but much larger. Round; flesh white, very juicy, of good quality; bright red over yellow, highly colored in the sun, becoming a favorite and profitable early market sort.

FREESTONES.

✓ ADMIRAL DEWEY—Skin deep orange-yellow, with crimson cheek. Flesh clear yellow to the stone; juicy, melting, vinous; quality very good. Ripens with Triumph.

✓ ALEXANDER—About medium; highly colored in clay soils, less so in light soils; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous, and of good quality; adheres to the stone. Matures from May 20 to June 15 at Augusta. Trees are remarkably prolific, and bear very young; a most valuable market fruit. Trees may be planted 15x15 feet, as they are of medium growth. The following are either synonyms or resemble Alexander closely: Alpha, Amsden, Arkansas Traveler, Brice's Early, Brigg's May, Cumberland, Gov. Garland, Honeywell, Hynes' Surprise, Musser, Saunders, Waterloo, Wilder.

✓ AMELIA—(Stroman's Carolina, Orangeburg, Rayzer's June, Jackson, etc.)—Very large conical; white, nearly covered with crimson; juicy, melting, vinous, sweet, and of high flavor. Too tender to stand long carriage, but excellent for home consumption. July 1 to 10.

✓ BELLE—(Belle of Georgia)—Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. Tree a rapid grower, very prolific; fine shipper. Ripe July 5 to 20.

✓ BERENICE—(China strain)—Large to very large; yellow, mottled with dark crimson; flesh yellow, melting, juicy and rich. End of July to middle of August. In point of excellent qualities, it is superior to any yellow peach of its season, is most showy and an excellent shipper; its good quality also commends it to the planter. It originated with the late Dr. L. E. Berckmans, in 1877, and after 21 years' trial we have nothing equal to it at the same season.

✓ CRAWFORD'S EARLY—Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. A standard market variety. Ripe from 5th to 15th of July.

✓ CRAWFORD'S LATE—Similar to above, but usually larger and two weeks later.

✓ COLUMBIA—(Pace, Yellow Indian, Tinley, etc.)—Large; dingy yellow and red stripes; flesh yellow.

✓ EARLY RIVERS—Large to very large; pale, greenish white; flesh white, subacid, very vinous and juicy; of exceedingly delicate flavor; skin very thin. Maturity June 10 to 20.

✓ EARLY TILLOTSON—Medium; white, covered with red; melting, good. Very prolific; a favorite market variety; stands shipping well. Ripe June 20 to 25.

✓ ELBERTA—Large; yellowish, with red cheek; juicy and of high flavor; flesh yellow. Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling. Ripe middle of July; an excellent shipping variety. No other Peach has made such a name for shipping, and none is cultivated more extensively.

✓ MATHEWS BEAUTY—A large yellow peach of the Smock strain, but of good quality; very showy, and a valuable shipper. Beginning of August.

MOUNTAIN ROSE—Large; white, washed with carmine, flesh tinged pink, juicy, vinous, subacid; very good. Ripens June 25, or immediately after Tilliotson. An excellent early market variety.

OLD MIXON—Large; white, with red cheek; juicy, vinous and excellent. Follows Mountain Rose, or end of July.

THURBER—Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh very juicy, vinous, and of delicate aroma; of exceedingly fine texture. Maturity middle to end of July. A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles in size and beauty, but perfectly free. This variety has seldom failed to yield a crop of fruit when other varieties failed, and is highly prized as a market sort by Western growers.

SNEED—(Bowers, Peebles)—Medium; creamy white, with carmine blush and mottling; flesh greenish white, fine-grained, juicy, sprightly, vinous, and adheres slightly to the stone; quality good; of Chinese strain; remarkably free from decay. It is considered the best of the very early varieties, the crop being usually marketed when Alexander is well colored, its period of maturity being on an average six to ten days before Alexander. Tree of thrifty growth and luxuriant foliage.

STUMP THE WORLD—Very large, white, with bright cheek; flesh white, juicy, and of good flavor; stands carriage well, and is a fine market variety. July 20, and lasts three weeks.

SUSQUEHANNA—Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, juicy, and of high flavor. End of July. Unsurpassed for canning.

TRIUMPH—Above medium; skin downy, dark orange-yellow, nearly covered with dark carmine; flesh yellow half way to the stone, where it changes to greenish white, and adheres to the stone like Alexander; juicy, melting and slightly subacid; quality good. Maturity June 10, or with Greensboro.

ALBRIGHT—Large; white, changing to light orange; juicy, sweet; very good. Middle of October.

GENERAL LEE—Above medium; oblong; creamy white, with carmine wash; flesh very fine-grained, melting, very juicy, and of high flavor; quality best. July 1 to 10. Improved Chinese Cling.

HEATH LATE WHITE—(White English, Eliza Thomas, Potter's September, Rauy, White, Globe, Henrietta, etc.)—Large, oval, with sharp apex; skin creamy white, very seldom with any red; flesh pure white to the stone, juicy and sweet, with good aroma; very popular for preserving. Ripens beginning of September.

INDIAN BLOOD—Large; dark claret, with deep red veins; downy; flesh deep red, very juicy, vinous and refreshing. Middle of August.

MAMIE ROSS—A Chinese type; larger and finer in every way than Early Rivers, with which it ripens; very large, white, with a beautiful blush next to the sun; a semi-cling; one of the best in quality; hardy; an immense bearer.

CHINESE CLING—Most popular Southern peach; immense size, oblong, creamy white, with faint flashes of red. August.

CARMAN—Closely following Waddell we have in Carman another peach of North China type that pormises great value. The originator says it is either a seedling of or sister to Elberta; tree of same habit of growth, only has larger and darker colored foliage. Tree hardy and productive, and fruit practically rot-proof, as original tree, standing in low, wet ground, has perfected its fruit two seasons, while other va-

rieties all about have rotted entirely. Carman is described as large, broadly oval in form, pointed; skin yellowish white, dotted and flushed red; flesh of creamy white, slightly tinged red, of a sprightly vinous flavor. The Rural New Yorker first described it some years ago as an extra large yellow peach, like Elberta, only five weeks earlier; it certainly is of Elberta type, but is not strictly a yellowish peach, neither is it white. Size, large, resembling Elberta, and extra fine flavor; skin tough, makes it the greatest market peach of its season.

CROSBY—Frost proof. Yellow freestone. With me has not proved nearly so valuable as Elberta.

HENRIETTA—(Levy)—The most magnificent yellow cling known; of largest size, mostly covered with bright crimson; hardy, productive, sure bearer, always commands fancy prices; September 25th.

SNOW CLING—(or California Snow)—Medium size, enormously productive and of the very highest quality; color white. Nothing finer for eating and preserving. No peach will ship further. Mr. Fred Heep, living twelve miles south of Austin, has found this the most profitable and popular of his many fine varieties.

EVERBEARING PEACH—A novelty introduced by Mr. Berckmans of Georgia. It is claimed that its season of ripening extends from the first of July until the first of September. Price, 50 cents each.

FAMILY FAVORITE—Large, white flesh with pretty red cheek where exposed. Very sure bearer; Thurber type. Fine for market or family. July 5.

SEEDLING PEACHES.

YARBROUGH'S OCTOBER—One of the finest introductions of recent years, almost as large as Chinese Cling; creamy white, with beautiful red cheek; crisp, tender and juicy; every orchard should have them—not complete without it. Price, 50 cents each.

GREAT EASTERN—Large to very large; highly colored, with fine flavor. August. Freestone.

I grow selected seedlings for those who desire to plant them. In some instances and on some soils it is possibly advisable to plant a few for family use, but not for market. No one should guarantee a seedling to be any certain variety. Price same as other peach trees.

Pears

This list of select varieties is reduced to such as have been well tested and proved valuable throughout the largest section of the South. We grow standard Pear trees only.

PRICE OF TREES: Standard, 1 year old, 4 feet and up, 25 cents each; $2 for 10; $25 per 100.

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING—Standard trees, 20 to 25 feet apart each way.

SUMMER PEARS.

BARTLETT—Large; buttery, melting, of rich flavor; very popular. Ripens end of July and during August.

BELLE LUCRATIVE—(Seigneur d'Esperen, Fondante d'Automne)—Large; melting, delicious; fine grower; bears abundantly and regularly. End of July and August.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large; melting, sweet; handsome. August.

RELIANCE—Medium; Bergamot-shaped; brown red with russet; flesh fine-grained, juicy, melting, high-flavored; quality very good to best. Ripens from middle of July to middle of August.

SECKEL—Of exquisite flavor; perhaps the standard of quality in pears. Tree a stout, slow grower. August.

ST. MICHAEL ARCHANGEL—Large; melting, very good. Beautiful, pyramidal tree. August.

WILDER—Small to medium; yellow, with dark red cheek; melting, sweet and very good. A very attractive pear. Beginning of June. The tree is of vigorous and symmetrical growth; a valuable early market fruit.

AUTUMN AND WINTER PEARS.

BEURRE D'ANJOU—Large; juicy, melting. Fine tree and regular bearer. September.

BEURRE DIEL—Very large; buttery, rich. Vigorous grower. September.

BEURRE SUPERFIN—Large; melting, subacid. Fine tree and regular bearer. August.

DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME—Very large; melting, juicy and well flavored. Tree a vigorous grower, and most reliable bearer. Middle of August and September.

LAWRENCE—Very large; melting, rich. Tree a remarkable fine grower. September and October.

WINTER NELLIS—Medium to large; buttery, juicy and of good flavor. Tree a slender and somewhat straggling grower. October to December.

ORIENTAL PEARS.

This type is peculiarly adapted to the South. We offer an immense stock of thrifty, well-grown trees.

PRICES OF TREES.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
Standard, 1 year, 4 feet and up, or 2 years; medium, branched	$0.35	$3.00	$25.00
Standard, 2 years, heavy, well branched	.40	3.50	30.00

KIEFFER—Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree very vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old. As a fall pear there is no variety as yet disseminated which has given such profitable returns, and the wonderful fertility of the trees is surprising. Many of our trees four years after planting have yielded as high as three bushels of perfect fruit. If allowed to hang on the tree until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few pears which are more attractive. In point of quality it combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly subacid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett; it is then an excellent dessert fruit.

LE CONTE, OR CHINESE PEAR—Fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality very variable, usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool, dark room, or in drawers, its

quality improves remarkably. Maturity from July 20 to end of August. Trees begin to bear fruit when five years old.

KOONCE—Very early, of fine quality, free from rot. Tree vigorous, productive, and free from blight. The old original trees in Illinois have long borne heavy annual crops of fine pears.

GARBER—Resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but matures here during August and between the Le Conte and Kieffer. A thrifty grower and valuable variety.

ORIENTAL PEARS FOR COOKING AND CANNING.

These are enormously productive, and valuable for the purpose stated.

HAWAII, OR SANDWICH ISLAND—Medium, round, Bergamot-shaped. Very prolific. Foliage luxuriant; fine tree. October and December.

MME. VON SIEBOLD—Large, round, similar in shape to the old China Sand; russet; flesh brittle, juicy, with a peculiar spicy aroma. Prolific and a good grower.

MIKADO—Medium, acute, pyriform; pale green, washed brown; flesh brittle, subacid. Matures during September. Tree exceedingly vigorous, and with leaves of extraordinary size.

JAPAN GOLDEN RUSSET—A new, vigorous, luxuriant pear, said to be immensely productive, bearing very young. Fruit round, flat, russet; good for canning and preserving.

Plums

PRICE—One year old, very fine, 35 cents each; $3 for 10; $25 per 100.

All our trees are grafted upon peach stocks, which are superior to any other we have ever tested.

IMPROVED CHICKASAW TYPE.

Varieties in this shape are less liable to attacks of curculio than those of European origin, and combine vigor of growth with great productiveness. Plant trees 15 feet apart each way.

CUMBERLAND—Originated near Augusta, from seeds collected upon the Cumberland Mountains in 1864. Large; yellow; juicy, sweet, good. Maturity August and September.

PERSIAN PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM, or PRUNUS PISSARDII—Fruit medium, dark purple; flesh deep red, juicy, subacid. Ripens here end of May. A good cooking fruit. Foliage deep purplish red, retained throughout our warmest weather and until mid-winter. Its great value is as an ornamental tree. (Prunus Myrobolana type.)

WILD GOOSE—Large, somewhat oblong; bright vermilion-red; juicy, sweet; good quality; cling. Ripens middle of June. A very showy and fine market fruit; prolific bearer. Most profitable for early shipments.

GOLD—Vigorous grower; fruit beautiful golden yellow, red cheek on sunny side; larger, fair quality when fully ripe; sure bearer; very prolific. Fruit hangs on trees for a long time. Fine for preserves and jellies. Chickasaw type crossed with Japanese type.

N. B.—All these plums should be picked when they commence coloring, and ripened in the house. In three days' time they will acquire a brilliant color. If left on the tree too long the fruit drops, and never attains the quality of that which is house-ripened. This gradual ripening allows these varieties to carry perfectly to distant markets, and they will be found very profitable if properly grown.

INDIAN CHIEF. W. G.—Above medium; roundish, red with a little flavor of of the large, native wild plum. One of the strongest growers of the Wild Goose type, and will possibly produce more buckets of fruit on a three-year-old tree than any other plum or fruit tree in Arkansas. Annual bearer. July.

MILTON—Large, red; excellent, productive, hardy; similar to the old Wild Goose Plum, but very superior. July.

McCARTNEY—(Chickasaw)—Large, oblong, yellow; ripe in May; vigorous and productive. 50 cents.

GOLDEN BEAUTY—Medium, yellow, roundish, oblong. One of the most regular bearers. The fruit has to fall and sometimes lie on the ground to become sweet, but it is then hard to surpass. No family orchard complete without it. September.

JAPANESE PLUMS.

(Prunus triflora of Botanists; Prunus Japonica of Pomologists.)
Price of trees, one year, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each; $2 for 10; $15 for 100.

This race is as distinct from our native varieties as is the Le Conte pear from the Bartlett. The trees resemble somewhat our vigorous varieties of the Chickasaw type, but the foliage is larger and quite distinct. Some are hardy as far north as where the Wild Goose succeeds, and for our southern states they open a new era in plum culture. We have fruited 20 varieties of this type, and find many of decided value for market and for family use. The confusion existing in the nomenclature as given by the importers of Japanese fruits is such that scarcely two invoices, received under similar names, contain the same varieties.

As with the persimmons, our Japanese horticultural friends have given to their plums names usually indicating a class or type, and thus helped our own pomologists in increasing the already existing confusion.

To simplify the nomenclature, and to avoid the increase of an already perplexing synonymy, specific names, under which these varieties are now being disseminated by leading American nurserymen, have been adopted.

Distance for planting, 15 to 20 feet each way. All are budded on Marianna stock, unless noted.

ABUNDANCE, or YELLOW-FLESHED BOTAN—Round, with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow ground, heavily washed purple-carmine, and a dark cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor; quite firm, skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity June 15 to July 5. We also have this variety under several numbers as received from Japan, all proving identical. One of the best early varieties, and valuable for Northern and Middle states; carries well to distant markets. After fruiting this variety extensively for many years, we consider it the most desirable for shipping North and West. Fruit should be thinned, otherwise the size is reduced and the quality is inferior.

GONZALES. J. x W. G.—Fruit as large as a large Botan or Abundance, and of nearly the same shape. Color a brilliant red. It combines the pleasant sweetness and juiciness of a real good Wild Goose with the firmness and flavor of a Japan plum, and yet has a distinct flavor which those who have tasted it say reminds them of nutmeg and vanilla. It is unsurpassed and hard to describe. I kept some fruit in good condition for a week after it was ripe, in a drawer in my desk. It ripens June 15th to 20th. Prices, $1.00 each; 6 for $4.00.

BURBANK—In general characteristics resembles Abundance or Yellow-Fleshed Botan. Color, cherry-red, mottled yellow; shape usually more globular; flesh, flavor and quality are identical, but its period of maturity here is from 2 to 3 weeks later, or middle to last of July. The tree is of very vigorous habit, slightly differing in foliage. Valuable also for Northern states.

CHABOT—Two and one-half inches long by 2 inches broad; yellow ground, nearly covered with carmine red; flesh orange-yellow, very solid, subacid; quality very good; clingstone. Maturity end of July. This is identical with Bailey of several growers.

CHALCO—(L. Burbank, 1898)—A cross between Prunus Simoni and Japan. Fruit large, flat, deep reddish purple; flesh yellow, very sweet, rather firm, exceedingly fragrant; almost stemless; ripens well when picked green, and keeps nearly or quite a month.

KELSEY—This we consider the most remarkable variety of this section. It sustains every point of excellence claimed for it by the introducers. Size large to very large, often 7 to 9 inches in circumference, heart-shaped; color greenish-yellow, overspread with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh very solid, yellow, rich and juicy, and with excellent flavor; pit very small; adheres slightly to the flesh. For canning or evaporating it is also most valuable. Maturity middle of July to end of August.

SATSUMA—Large, slightly flattened on the ends; skin greenish wine color; flesh dark red; very best quality. It seems it is becoming a more prolific bearer as the years go by.

WILLARD—A very early variety that seems popular in northern states, but it has not established its value with me. Blooms too late. Medium, round, red fruit.

WICKSON—Very large, slightly pointed; dark red color; enormously productive. If you want fruit the first year after you plant your orchard get Wickson. It is a cross between Kelsey and Burbank, and when introduced, Mr. Burbank said: "Among the many thousand Japan plums which I have fruited, this one, so far, stands pre-eminent in its rare combination of good qualities." It ripens in July.

OGON—(Shiro-Smomo, or the White Plum)—Medium to large, round, golden yellow; flesh yellow, firm, subacid; quality good; freestone. June 15. Tree of vigorous growth; a good cooking fruit.

RED NAGATE—(or Red June, or Long Fruit)—1¾ by 1½ inches, pointed; skin thick, purplish red, with blue bloom. Flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse-grained, juicy, subacid, with Damson flavor; clingstone; quality good. Maturity 10th to end of June. Very prolific, showy and attractive in color. It ripens a week before Abundance, and is the earliest large fruited market variety. A good keeper, and has brought high prices.

HALE. J.—Originated by Luther Burbank, and sold to J. H. Hale, the nurseryman of Georgia and Connecticut, who says the tree is the best grower of any Japan, and he planted 10,000 of it in his orchard before he sold any. Fruit very large; beautiful color. Professor Bailey says: "The Hale plum is the best in quality of all the Japanese plums." Burbank says: "No one who has ever tasted the fruit when ripe will ever say any European plum is superior to the Hale." Will ripen here rather late, perhaps August 10th. In February of 1897 I put a Hale graft in a two-year-old peach tree and it grew eleven feet last year and is this year loaded with fine plums. Prices: 50 cents each; $4.00 a doz.

BOTAN—A fine, upright grower; fruit large, round, yellowish green, nearly or altogether overspread with red. One of the sweetest of all plums when prefectly ripened. June.

BAILEY—Tree upright, fruit large, dark red. Some authorities say it is the same as Chabot, but it is certainly different and not so good a bearer when young. July.

BERCKMANS—(True Sweet Botan)—Medium sized, deep red color, very sweet. June and July.

BURBANK'S 1898 INTRODUCTIONS.

APPLE PLUM. J.—Among the welcome surprises found among a lot of some 25,000 plum seedlings, was this one, bearing a cruel load of enormous plums when only two years old, while nearly all others refused to bear so early, and none of them have produced a fruit in all respects equal to this one. It was at once named Apple, from the very close resemblance in form, color, general appearance and rare keeping qualities. Fruit averages about two and a half inches in diameter. When nearly ripe it turns to a deep, reddish purple. Flesh superlatively rich, rather firm, pale red, with marblings and streaks of pink. Ripens soon after Burbank. The tree is a fine, strong grower. Price, $1.00.

AMERICA. C. x J.—A seedling of Robinson crossed with Botan. The glossy coral red fruit is not surpassed in beauty by any plum, and is larger than the average Japan plum and from four to sixteen times as large as the popular American varieties. The light yellow flesh is moderately firm and very delicious. It ripens two or three weeks before Burbank. Exceedingly prolific. Price, 50 cents.

CHALCO—A cross between the Burbank and Simoni, the beautiful, fragrant, Asiatic plum, and is the first one of the strain ever produced. The fruit, which ripens just before Burbank, is large, flat like a tomato, deep reddish purple, with very sweet, rather firm, exceedingly fragrant, yellow flesh, and a small seed. The fruit completely surrounds the older branches as thick as it can stick, like kernels on a huge ear of corn. A superior shipping plum, as it ripens well when picked green and keeps nearly or quite a month. A tremendous grower and unsurpassed in productiveness. It must wholly supplant Pdunus Simoni, and will prove profitable in most places where that species is practically a failure. Price, 50 cents.

BURBANK'S 1899 INTRODUCTIONS.

We offer only June buds forced out for fall of 1901.

CLIMAX—A cross of Simoni and Botan. Very large, measuring 6½ to 7½ inches. So fragrant a whole house is perfumed with a single

fruit. Mr. Burbank continues; "Productive as the Burbank, four or five times as large, two or three weeks earlier, and very much more richly colored. The most wonderful plum ever grown, and one which will change the whole business of early fruit shipping." Price, $1 each.

SULTAN—A cross between Wickson and Satsuma, and the flesh is wine or garnet-colored like Satsuma. A basket of them attracts attention by their unusual size (7 inches) and their remarkable beauty of form and color. Price, 50 cents.

BARTLETT—A cross between Simoni and Delaware. Said to have exactly the quality, flavor and fragrance of the Bartlett pear, but the Bartlett plum is so much superior to the pear that no one will ever eat the pear if this plum is at hand. Fruit turns to deep crimson when fully ripe. Light salmon-colored flesh. Price, 50 cents.

SHIRO—A combination of Robinson, Myrobolan, and Wickson. Rank grower, enormously productive. Fruit will keep a month, and is so transparent the pit can be seen through the flesh. Egg-shaped. Ripens two weeks before Burbank. Price 50 cents.

Apricots

Price 35 cents each; $3 for 10; $25 per 100.

Apricots are best adapted for planting in city gardens, or where the trees are protected by surrounding buildings. They are among the most delicious of fruits, and, therefore, a little extra care should be given in protecting the flowers from the late spring frosts. The trees, when planted in orchards, seldom last long here unless protected by surrounding timber or tall-growing fruit trees, but in many sections of the Southwest this is one of the most desirable orchard fruits. The period of maturity extends from the beginning of June to the end of July.

The best varieties are as follows: Early Golden, Moorpark, St. Ambrose, Roman, Royal.

Figs

Price, one year old, 30 cents each, $2.50 for 10, $20 per 100; two year sold, 35 cents each, $3 for 10.

BRUNSWICK, OR MADONNA—Very large; violet; good and productive.

BROWN TURKEY—Medium; brown; sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field culture.

BLUE GENOA—Medium; bluish black.

CELESTIAL—Small; pale violet, with bloom; very sweet; prolific and hardy.

GREEN ISCHIA—Green, crimson pulp; prolific.

LEMON—Large; yellow; sweet.

SAN PEDRO—Brownish yellow.

WHITE MARSEILLES, WHITE NERII, WHITE SMYRNA, MAGNOLIA—Varieties recommended for drying. All produce large fruit.

Nectarines

Price, 25 cents each, $2.50 for 10, $20 per 100.

Require the same culture as the peach. The fruit, having a smooth

skin, is very liable to attacks of the curculio, and must be sprayed as soon as blossoms fall, and again every two weeks during May and June. They ripen through July and part of August.

✓COOSA—Very large; red; flesh white; a seedling from upper Georgia.

✓EARLY VIOLET—White, with blush cheek.

✓ELRUGE—Red, mottled darker.

✓PITMASTON ORANGE—Orange yellow.

✓NEW WHITE—Large; pure white; flesh tender, juicy, vinous; very good; early; free.

✓VICTORIA—Medium; purple, with brown cheek. July.

Cherries

Only a few varieties of Cherries have been found valuable in the South. These trees appear to do best in dry yards, or other uncultivated grounds.

✓EARLY RICHMOND—Early, dark red, subacid; most prolific and hardy of all varieties tested here. 50 cents.

✓ENGLISH MORELLO—Later than Early Richmond; very dark red; subacid. 50 cents.

✓BALDWIN—New. Recommended as larger and better than Early Richmond. 75 cents.

✓GOV. WOOD—A beautiful and fine old Cherry that usually bears well in the Southern states. Large, yellow and red, sweet. 50 cents.

Japanese Persimmons

This royal fruit of Japan is growing in popularity. Its heavy, waxen, magnolia-like leaves and large orange-colored fruit make it the most ornamental of all fruit trees and worthy a place in every yard and park. The foliage presents all of the rich autumn colors, and the fruit is most gorgeous and attractive. The fruit clings tightly, and when gathered and stored becomes very rich and delicious. Our trees are grafted on the native Persimmon, bear very young and are very prolific. 75 cents and $1.00.

Mulberries

The Mulberry is a natural growth in the South. It is a beautiful shade tree and furnishes a pleasant fruit for many weeks. Growers of pigs and poultry find it a profitable tree. We offer a choice selection of the best varieties. 50 cents.

✓DOWNING—Fruit large, early, of best quality; tree large and productive.

✓HICKS' EVERBEARING—Tree large, vigorous, hardy, very productive, bearing large quantities of fruit during eight or ten weeks.

✓STUBBS—Very large fruit; tree robust, hardy, prolific. Discovered in Georgia.

Pomegranates

25 cents each.

✓PURPLE-SEEDED, OR SPANISH RUBY—Large; yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh purplish crimson, sweet, and of best quality.

SUBACID—Similar to Spanish Ruby, except that it has an acid pulp.

Quinces

25 cents each.

ANGERS—Large, pear-shaped. Thrifty; on own roots.

CHINESE—Fruit very large, egg-shaped; yellowish green. Flesh hard, of no value for eating, but excellent for preserves and jellies.

Nut-Bearing Trees

ALMONDS.

Price of 1-year-old budded trees; 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each; $2 for 10.

PRINCESSE AND SULTANA—Both are prolific, soft-shelled, and very good. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the Almonds of commerce.

Almonds are unreliable for the middle sections of the South, but are more successful in Florida.

CHESTNUTS.

AMERICAN—Seedling trees, 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each, $2 for 10.

LARGE SPANISH—3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each. Yields very large nuts, not as sweet as the American, but their size and beautiful appearance command a ready sale.

FILBERTS.

Three years old, 25 cents each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

Of easy culture, growing 6 to 8 feet; bushy habit. Will grow in almost any soil, and requires but little space. Nut oblong, very sweet. Suited to the Piedmont section.

PECANS.

Extra large Louisiana Paper Shell ,grown from nuts averaging from 50 to 60 to the pound.

Price of trees: 1-year seedlings, 8 to 12 inches high, 25 cents each.

The cultivation of the Pecan is being rapidly increased. After the trees are sufficiently large they seldom fail to produce annually a large and regular crop, and are a source of much revenue after they have attained the bearing age, which varies from seven to ten years after planting. Pecans can be successfully grown as far North as Iowa; its natural distribution includes over 15 degrees. Any land producing a good growth of hard woods such as oak, hickory, etc., is fitted for the profitable production of this nut, but the moist and sandy lands of the river and creek bottoms, subject to occasional overflow, are particularly adapted to this tree.

For years all of our trees have been grown from very large Louisiana Paper Shell Nuts taken from two isolated trees; their flowers being thus fertilized, will reproduce at the rate of from 60 to 80 per cent. Seedlings grown from nuts gathered from promiscuous trees in groves vary in size and quality. The market price of large Paper Shell Nuts ranges from 50 cents to 75 cents per pound for nuts running 50 to 60 to the pound, whereas the small, hard shell nuts can be secured for from 5 cents to 6 cents per pound.

The trees should be set from 40 to 50 feet apart; dig the holes at least 2 feet square, and fill in with top soil and well-decomposed stable manure; mix this thoroughly with the soil. Plant one or two-year trees. It has been practically demonstrated that it is advisable to cut off a part of the tap root, as this causes the root to branch, thus giving more food to the tree, and at the same time giving it a firmer hold upon the land.

Keep the trees thoroughly cultivated and free from grass and weeds. The land between the rows can be planted for several years in cotton, crimson clover, vegetables, etc. Caterpillars are frequently very troublesome; at the first appearance destroy these by burning the webs with a torch on a pole. If very abundant spray with Paris green. The "twig girdler" is also sometimes very destructive. As soon as the girdled limbs fall to the ground, gather and burn; this will prevent the larvae from hatching.

WALNUT, BLACK—OUR NATIVE SPECIES.

Trees 18 to 24 inches, 25 cents each, $1.50 for 10, 12.50 per 100.

This is becoming very scarce. Many young groves are now being planted for timber purposes. You will make no mistake in planting a few hundred of this valuable timber tree.

NOTE—The best soil for Walnuts is a strong clay, rich and somewhat stony; hence, many acres of land which are difficult to cultivate in ordinary crops are available for Walnuts.

WALNUT, JAPAN.

Price: 1-year-old trees, 15 to 18 inches 50 cents each.

JUGLANS SIEBOLDIANA—A native of the mountains of Japan. Extremely hardy and vigorous grower. Of symmetrical and beautiful form. Three-year-old trees in our nursery have produced nuts. Wonderfully productive. Nuts produced in clusters. Shell thicker than that of the English Walnut, but not as thick as that of the Black Walnut. Meat is sweet and of the best quality. When known it is destined to become a valuable nut for market. The trees having an abundance of fibrous roots, transplant readily.

JUGLANS CORDIFORMIS—Differs from J. Sieboldiana in form of nuts, which are broad, pointed and flattened, somewhat resembling shellbarks and hickorynuts. If cracked longitudinally, the kernel can be removed in one piece.

WALNUT.

Early-Bearing, or Praeparturiensis.

Price: Two-years-old, 15 to 18 inches, 50 cents each.

The most desirable variety of this class. Tree of low growth; begins to produce a few nuts when four years old; nuts are of good quality and mature early in fall. We have trees now 20 years old, which at 8 years old yielded 1 bushel of nuts, and at 12 years produced 3½ bushels. They have failed to yield a crop but twice during the past 15 years. Trees are all grown from seed produced on our grounds, and judging from many years' experience, we can say that they usually come true from seed.

WALNUT—ENGLISH.

Thin-Shelled, or Madeira Nut.

Trees 2 feet. 50 cents each.

Nuts large, oblong; shell very thin; of excellent quality. and keep sweet a long time.

Hardy Grapes

CULTURE—It would be rather an undertaking to describe the full method of Grape-culture, as it is very extensive, but we will give it brief mention. The soil should be prepared as for other small fruits; make the rows 8 feet apart and plant 6 feet in the row, or if ground is very rich, make it 8 feet. The holes be about 1 foot square, so as to allow plenty of room for the roots; put some good soil in the bottom, or wet corncobs if at hand, and use a little ground bone. When the vines arrive from the nursery, cut both the roots and the top; two eyes are sufficient, and on 2-year-olds, from four to five eyes. After you have trimmed the roots and spread them out in the hole, the vine should be set at one side, and the soil well firmed with the feet. Set a small stake by the side so as to mark the vine. The second or third year they should be staked and wired; two or three wires should be used. Keep the old wood as near the ground as possible, for the nearer it is the sweeter the fruit will be. Keep the vine open, so that the air can pass through, to prevent rot and mildew.

AMBER—Bunch large, moderately compact; berry medium, oblong, pale amber when fully ripe; sweet, juicy; skin thin; fine flavor. 15 cents each $1.25 for 10.

BERCKMANS—(Cross of Clinton and Delaware). Bunch larger than Delaware, but not as compact; berry one-third larger than Delaware, of same color and quality. Maturity middle to end of July. 25 cents each, $1.25 for 10.

BRIGHTON—Bunches medium; berries large, reddish, skin thin; quality best; an excellent early table or market Grape; vigorous. 25 cents each.

CATAWBA—Bunches and berries large; deep red, with lilac bloom; juicy, vinous and of musky flavor. 20 cents each.

CONCORD—Bunches and berries very large; blue-black, with bloom; skin thin; cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender, quality good. Very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation. 20 cents each.

DELAWARE—Bunch compact; berries medium; light red; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy; very prolific, and more free from disease than any other variety grown; unsurpassed for table and white wine. 25 cents each.

DIANA—Bunches large, compact; berries large, reddish lilac, sweet; very productive. Ripens about August. 25 cents each.

ELVIRA—Pale green; skin thin; sweet and juicy; one of the most reliable Grapes for the mountain regions. 25 cents each.

IVES—Bunches very large; berries large, blue; skin thick; flesh pulpy, sweet, very musky; very vigorous grower and prolific bearer. Very hardy and popular as a wine Grape. 20 cents each.

MOORE'S DIAMOND—Large, greenish white, juicy, little pulp, and of very good quality. Yields abundantly; fruit perfect and showy. Ripens very early in July; the best very early white variety. 25 cents each, $2 for 10.

NIAGARA—Bunch and berry large, greenish yellow; flesh pulpy,

sweet, foxy. Its remarkable size and fine appearance give it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific. 25 cents each.

VITIS ROTUNDIFOLIA OR VULPINA.

(Bullace, or Muscadine Type).

Strong 2-year transplanted vines, 50 cents each.

This type is purely Southern, and is of no value for the Northern or Western states. Vine is free from all disease. The fruit never decays. The product is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form. Plant from 20 to 30 feet in the rows, trained on arbor or trellis, and never trim. All two-years-old, once transplanted.

SCUPPERNONG—This variety is too well known to need description.

FLOWERS—Bunches have from 15 to 25 berries, black and of sweet vinous flavor. Matures end of September to end of October, or four to six weeks later than Scuppernong.

THE ARK EVERBEARING.

This wonderful new grape attracted our attention five years ago and after watching its conduct sufficiently we bought the entire stock complete, as the accompanying deed will show. It is a remarkable hardy and thrifty grower, bunch and berries large as Niagara, colored like Delaware, flavor superior. It begins to bloom like all other grapes and continues to bloom until late, ripening last week in June or first of July and November, each bunch ripening thoroughly and uniformly. Not subject to rot or mildew and never cracks. Good shippers and the best table grape in existence. It is the coming grape for the South, North, East and West. A revolution in grape culture is now dawning. No need of so many kinds or so many vines. No need of keeping up such large vineyard. Think of it; a vine that will bear four months in one year, continually ripening fruit, vine that will yield ten times as much fruit and far superior to any other grape in the world. It is the grape for the poor man, the rich man, the lazy man and the working man. Everybody can have an abundance of that most delicious fruit, the grape. No matter how small the tract of land or even how small a lot, you can plant a vine or two and have an abundance of grapes all summer and fall. It is just what the South needs. Ripening in the fall they can be kept and sent to market all through the winter season, bringing handsome prices. We are planting largely of it and shall continue until we get 500 acres in this grape. We control the entire stock and offer 1-year-old vines at $1.00 each. Stock limited. Order early.

WARREN, ARKANSAS, January 29, 1893.

Yarbrough Bros., Stephens, Ark.: This is to certify that the everbearing grape was found on my premises when quite a small vine by my little daughter. She took it up and set it in the garden. We consider it a native of Arkansas. How it came there I do not know. I call it the everbearing grape from the fact that it blooms and sets fruit from early spring till late autumn. The bunches are large and compact, somewhat shouldered. The color is pale purple or wine color. It is considered here by all that have tasted it to be the finest flavored grape known.

C. C. QUINBY.

To Whom it May Concern:—This is to certify that we, citizens of Bradley County, Ark., are personally acquainted with Mr. Quinby and

his wonderful grape. We have seen ripe grapes on the vines continuously from the first of July till the latter part of October. They have been exhibited at county fairs several times, always taking the premiums. In fact would take the premium at any fair and in our opinion is the most wonderful grape known. H. L. Turner, T. R. Richey, Dr. S. M. Davis, J. R. Ganaway, Dr. C. C. Ganaway, L. J. Owens, M. J. H. Joyce, J. M. Baily, W. S. Finch, Dr. C. N. Newton, B. F. Gardner, W. R. Watson, J. N. Wheeler, D. W. Sutton, Dr. W. A. Martin, J. S. O'Neal, Dr. J. R. Barnett, W. T. Thomson, Dr. A. N. Bond, Secretary Bradley county fair.

DEED OF TRANSFER.

This agreement made and entered into this January 29, 1893, between C. C. Quinby, of Bradley county, Arkansas, party of the first part, and Yarbrough Bros., of Stephens, Ark., parties of the second part, witnesseth that the party of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of $2,500 to him in hand paid, have sold and do hereby sell and transfer to said parties of the second part his entire stock complete of the Everbearing Grape, with the sole right to propagate and sell the same in the United States of America.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal the day and date above written.

C. C. QUINBY.

Witness my hand and seal as Notary Public of the county of Bradley, Arkansas, this the 29th day of January, 1893.

WM. S. GOODWIN, Notary Public.

Strong vines $1.00 each.

Blackberries

Strong plants, 50 cents for 10, $4 per 100.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS—The best soil for Blackberries should be well drained strong loam, and tending towards clay rather than sand. Fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are the most desirable; too much stable manure or nitrogenous fertilizers will induce a rank growth of wood at the expense of fruit. As a preventive for rust, spray with copper sulphate solution during the fall and winter, and with Bordeaux mixture during the spring and summer. Set plants 6 to 8 feet apart each way. As soon as the fruiting season is past remove the old canes. Cut back the young canes when 2 feet high; this will cause them to branch and become self-supporting. Apply fertilizer during the winter and give shallow cultivation frequently.

ERIE—Very productive. Fruit large, round; good quality. One of the most popular sorts.

MINNEWASKI—One of the largest and most productive. Very late.

WILSON'S EARLY—A fine, very large early sort. Of excellent flavor. Ripens finely. Very productive and one of the best market sorts. Ripe end of May.

EARLY HARVEST—The earliest Blackberry, consequently one of the most valuable, were it hardy. Here it has proven hardy. Ripening in July, with its productiveness, it is emiently profitable for market, whilst its earliness and good quality make it a special favorite in the home garden, where it succeeds. 50 cents per dozen.

DALLAS BLACKBERRY—A native of Texas. Fruit very large and delicious; never fails. Grows as well with us as common sort do in Eastern Southern States, only the fruit is much larger and of finer flavor. We tried for more than thirty years to find a blackberry that would be uniformly successful in this section, and did not succeed until we found Dallas. It is perfectly adapted to our soil and climate. Those who plant and care for it will be certain to get year after year a bountiful supply of delicious berries, excellent for eating fresh, canning, preserving or making jam; and as this is one of the most wholesome of fruits grown, it is well worth the little expense and trouble its cultivation involves. Ripens after dewberries, and continues in fruit for four weeks. 75 cents per dozen; $4 per hundred.

ROBISON—Originated with Willard Robison, of Cisco, and has stood the test of that semi-arid climate, producing fine crops every year. Very vigorous, strong grower. Fruit firm, jet black, very best quality. Ripens earlier than Dallas. A truly valuable acquisition. Price, $1 per 15; $5 per 100.

JORDAN—"Begins to ripen when Dallas is about half gone: one-third stronger growth; berries larger, and more of them." It is highly praised by those who have tested it. Originated in North Texas. Price, $1 per 15; $5 per 100.

Dewberries

I cannot name a fruit so absolutely sure to bear every year and so perfectly free from insects and diseases. Being natives of our black and sandy prairie and timber lands, we should have looked to them for profit long before we did.

Plant all dewberries in rows four feet wide and two feet in the row, and cultivate thoroughly. They need no pruning or tying up. Lay plants flat and cover entirely in planting.

Strong plants, 50 cents for 10, $4 per 100.

AUSTIN'S IMPROVED—After trying this variety for several years we pronounce it, with confidence, the best Dewberry for this climate. Fruit very large, subacid, vinous, but of second quality. Enormous bearer. The most productive market variety we have ever grown, as it is 8 to 10 days ahead of any other. Strong and vigorous grower and stands our hottest summers perfectly. Free from rust. This year 25 two-year plants produced 40 quarts of immense berries.

WHITE DEWBERRY—Similar to above, but is a pale cream color. Very sweet. Price 50 cents a dozen, $2.50 a hundred.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY—This is the finest of its class; one of the several that have proved successful. The fruit is handsome, and has succeeded wherever it has been tried. A strong grower, and exceedingly productive. We happened upon the bushes at their fullest ripening. The Wilson, Jr., and Early Harvest had not begun to turn, and the Lucretia had been ripe several days before we visited the patch the 8th of July. We will say at a venture that the LUCRETIA RIPENS AT LEAST TEN DAYS BEFORE ANY OTHER BLACKBERRY. This is surely a good record for Lucretia. Price, tips, 50 cents per dozen.

Raspberries

Strong plants, 50 cents for 10, $5 per 100.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS—The same as for Blackberries, except that Raspberries require heavy fertilization and perfect cultivation. Cottonseed meal, pure ground bone, or fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are the best and should be liberally applied during winter or early spring.

Plants cannot be supplied before November 15.

CUTHBERT—After several years' trial, this proves one of the best and most reliable of the red-fruited varieties. Fruit red; large, of excellent quality; yield very prolific; ripens middle of May and continues for several weeks.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Fruit golden yellow, similar in quality to Cuthbert, to which it is evidently a close relation. Its fine color attracts the eye. Prolific; stands our summers.

LOUDON—Fruit large, rich crimson; excellent quality; very productive; and stands the Southern climate without injury; is a good shipper, as berries do not crumble.

Strawberries

$1.00 per 100 plants except where noted.

THE STRAWBERRY DELIGHTS IN GOOD, RICH, MOIST SOIL, but will grow on any soil which is capable of raising good general crops. By planting early, medium and late varieties, the grower

is supplied with fruit during the entire Strawberry season. THE SOIL CANNOT BE TOO WELL PREPARED.

AS A FERTILIZER, WE RECOMMEND BARNYARD MANURE ABOVE ALL OTHERS—Commercial fertilizers with us have never proved a profitable investment; hence, we pay more in proportion for the former than the latter. The manure has the lasting qualities, where with the phosphate you know not the hour its strength will be exhausted, and many times the result will be loss of crops.

FOR FIELD CULTURE—Set in rows 3 or 3½ feet apart, 15 to 18 inches in rows; for garden 15 inches apart each way, leaving a pathway every third row. To produce fine, large fruit, keep in hills, pinching runners off as soon as they appear. The ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. In winter a covering of leaves, straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Do not cover them until ground is frozen, or so deep as to smother the plants, and remove covering before growth starts in spring. MULCHING will keep the fruit clean and the soil in good condition through the fruiting season.

PERFECT AND IMPERFECT BLOSSOMS—Strawberries are all perfect or imperfect, or in other words, male and female. Those marked (P) are imperfect and destitute of stamens, and must be planted so that they can be fertilized with perfect-flowering varieties, every three, four or five rows. The best way to make the fertilization perfect is to set two varieties between—one early and one late.

MICHEL'S EARLY—Earliest; large, vigorous; perfect flowers.

CRESCENT—Early; very prolific; bright red. Plant near Michel's Early to be fertilized.

CAPTAIN JACK—Large, crimson, aromatic, firm; perfect flower; productive.

GANDY—Very large; late, firm and good, strong, perfect flowered; abundant.

LADY THOMPSON—Large, even size; of fine flavor and good color; early and productive; good shipper; strong, healthy; perfect flower.

PARKER EARLE—A native Texan, originated by James Nimon, Denison. Robust, strong; deep penetrating roots, enduring our hot summers remarkably well; very productive; fruit large, firm, showy, of fine flavor. Succeeds over a wide range of country. Late.
$2.00 per 100.

Ornamental Department

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

ALTHEA—One of the most hardy flowering bushes. Does well wherever planted. Blooms almost constantly from spring to frost. We have both single and double varieties, of many colors, ranging through different shades of red, purple, pink, and white. Price, 25 cents.

CRAPE MYRTLE—One of the best known flowering shrubs. Hardy, and produces throughout the season beautiful bunches of fringed flowers. We grow pink, scarlet and white. Price, 25 cents.

SPIRAEA—Bridal Wreath—One of the earliest flowering shrubs of the season, producing beautiful sprays and plumes of snow-white flowers. Begins to bloom in February and lasts into April. Single or Double. 25 cents.

SPIRAEA VAN HOUTTII—Considered by many the finest of the spiraeas. Large white flowers; a free blooming shrub of beautiful shape. 25 cents.

POMEGRANATE—Produces red flowers peculiar to itself; blooms all summer. I have six varieties, including single and double, of various shades, from coral red to light cream. The fruit is of considerable value. One new Texas seedling, the Jacobsen, is of great value for fruit. Price, 50 cents. All other varieties, 35 cents.

DEUTZIA ORENATA—The loveliest of the deutzias, and one of the prettiest flowers. Free growing; bears clusters of beautiful white flowers shaded with pink, 35 cents.

PYRUS JAPONICA—(Burning Bush). Produces a great quantity of scarlet flowers before the leaves put out; gorgeous sight in early spring. 35 cents.

DOUBLE-FLOWERING ALMOND, PINK AND WHITE—Grows two feet high, and is literally covered with miniature roses in early spring, before the leaves put out. 35 cents.

LILAC—Beautiful clusters of purple or white flowers, bloom in early spring. Purple, 25 cents; white, 50 cents.

PHILADELPHUS—(Mock Orange). Commonly known as Syringa. 35 cents.

QUINCE, JAPAN—A beautiful, glossy-leaved shrub, with large red blossoms, very early in the spring, before the leaves. 25 cents.

SNOWBALL—Well known; the large globes of pure white flowers appear in spring. 25 cents.

HYDRANGEA.

Strong field-grown plants, 25 cents each.

All require a shady, and where practical, a rich, moist situation. The color is changeable, according to soils, and varies from blue to rose color.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—Produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks; a most valuable shrub. A large bed of this plant makes a most striking appearance. 25 cents.

RAMIS PICTIS, OR RED-BRANCHED—With dark purple stems, and large heads of roses or pale blue flowers, with lighter center. 25 cents.

ROSEA—Vigorous habit; flower-heads shaped like those of Thomas Hogg, and as freely produced; color bright rose-red. 25 cents.

THOMAS HOGG—Best white-flowering variety of the Hortensis group. Flowers last several weeks. 25 cents.

HARDY HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS.

HERBACEOUS PAEONIES—These are very beautiful, showy, and easily cultivated plants, blooming from early May to end of July. They should have a place in every garden. A selection will give a continuous bloom for three months. We offer the best sorts, varying from pure white, straw color, salmon, flesh color and blush, to lilac and deep rose. 25 cents each.

HIBISCUS—Red or pink eye. Large Morning Glory-like flowers on tall stalks. 25 cents.

HOLLYHOCKS—Single and double, mixed colors. Handsome and striking plants. 25 cents each.

HONEYSUCKLES AND HARDY CLIMBERS.

WISTARIA—A beautiful vogorous climber that bears transplanting well. Produces large clusters of bluish-purple, pea-shaped flowers. We offer all of the best varieties, in fine two-year-old vines. 35 cents.

TRUMPET CREEPER—A clinging vine of rampant growth; clings to wood or stone walls or trees; very hardy: produces clusters of long, trumpet-shaped, orange-scarlet flowers from early spring until late fall. 25 cents.

RED CORAL HONEYSUCKLE—A magnificent rich climber; often blooms every month in the year, producing a profusion of bright flowers. 35 cents.

EVERBLOOMING HONEYSUCKLE—Similar to red coral, but not so dark red. Blooms every day in the year except for a few days after hard freezes. 35 cents.

EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLE—Strong-growing; a perfect evergreen, and an abundant bloomer; very fragrant; flowers open white, changing to yellow. 25 cents.

JAPAN GOLDEN HONEYSUCKLE—A beautiful evergreen vine with a dark green foliage, netted and mottled with gold; flowers white and very desirable. 35 cents.

MATRIMONY VINE—Very vigorous hardy; has purple flowers succeeded by scarlet berries. 25 cents.

SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES.

JAPAN CATALPA—A rapid grower, attaining large size; very hardy. The large heart-shaped leaves often measure 10 inches across. In spring it is covered with large clusters of beautiful purplish white flowers. Valuable for shade about stock lots and on streets, as stock will not eat it. Prices: 6 to 7 feet, 35 cents; 7 to 9 feet, 50 cents.

IMPERIAL PAULOWNIA—From Japan. Leaves sometimes measuring 17 inches across: panicles of light blue flowers. A tree of very rapid growth; does best on sandy land. Prices: 4 to 6 feet, 50 cents; large trees, $1 each.

SYCAMORE—Although generally found growing along water-courses, it is one of our most reliable and satisfactory shades for all kinds of soils and locations. Prices: Fine branched trees, 7 to 9 feet, 50 cents. Smaller trees, 25 and 35 cents.

UMBRELLA CHINA TREE—Too well known to require description; makes a fine shade quicker than any other tree. Prices: 3½ to 4 feet, single stem, 25 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 35 cents; 5 to 7 feet, well branched, 50 cents. Extra large, 75 cents and $1.00.

LOMBARDY POPLAR—A quick growing tree of fine effect, vigorous, graceful, tall, slender and attractive. Prices: 5 to 7 feet, 25 cents; 7 to 10 feet, 50 cents.

SILVER-LEAVED POPLAR—Leaves bluish green on upper side, white on under side. When leaves are stirred by breezes the trees presents the appearance of being loaded with large white flowers. 50 cents.

COTTONWOOD—A delightful, quick growing shade tree. We offer only nursery-grown trees, which are straighter and much better rooted than those found wild. Prices: 5 to 7 feet, 35 cents; 7 to 10 feet, 50 cents.

ELM—Like our other native wild trees, the Elm is proving to be one of our best long-lived shades. Prices: 5 to 6 feet, 35 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents.

BOX-ELDER—A well known beautiful shade. Seems to prefer deep soil. Prices: 25, 35 and 50 cents.

WILD MULBERRY—The native trees of our country are proving to be our most satisfactory shades. None are handsomer than the wild mulberry. Rapid grower, beautiful and long-lived. Prices: 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents.

(See Mulberries for fuller description).

WEEPING WILLOW—A grand old tree, with very long branches, that droop downward; produces a beautiful effect when planted in lawn. 35 cents.

ILEX—(HOLLY).

10 to 12 inches, 50 cents each, $4 for 10.

We have a large collection of these desirable plants, which are conspicuous by the various forms and colorings of their foliage. Any ordinary soil suits them, and a group of a few of the most distinct sorts forms a pleasing feature in the garden. We offer several varieties, all grafted and imported plants.

EVERGREENS.

GOLDEN ARBOR-VITAE—One of the finest evergreens for this section. It is of compact, uniform, vigorous and thrifty growth, succeeding in dryest locations. Always retains its pyramidal form, and ranks as the most beautiful of the arbor-vitae family. Pure bright green color. Fine specimens, 50 cents per foot.

CHINESE ARBOR-VITAE—The well known open-growing variety, the most vigorous of all. Bears our drouths with impunity and succeeds where all others fail. Fine for fast growing screens, windbreaks, etc. For stately trees the trunk should be kept trimmed until 8 or 10 feet high. Prices: Fine straight specimens, 25 cents per foot; common grade for hedges, 20 to 25 cents per foot.

ROSEDALE ARBOR-VITAE—A hybrid between Golden Arbor-Vitae and Retinospora squarrosa. Very compact growth, with the sugar-loaf form of Golden Arbor-Vitae, but with fine, cedar-like foliage of a bluish cast, resembling that of the Retinosporas. Makes a beautiful ornament; perfectly hardy and of vigorous growth. 50 cents per foot.

PYRAMIDAL CYPRESS—A most beautiful evergreen of rapid, upright, shaft-like form. A handsome ornament for either lawn or cemetery. 25 cents per foot.

CEDRUS DEODARA.

(The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains.)

12 to 15 inches, 50 cents each; larger sizes, 75 cents and $1 each.

A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet; foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading; perfectly adapted to this climate. We grow an immense stock.

ARBOR-VITAE.

BIOTA AUREA PYRAMIDALIS—Of erect and symmetrical growth, compact, and of golden hue. The original plant, now standing in our grounds, measures 15 feet in height and is 14 years old. Plants 18 to 20 inches, 50 cents each, $4 for 10; 24 to 30 inches, 75 cents each.

BIOTA AUREA—(Golden Arborvitae) 6 to 8 feet. This has a golden tint with the green. It makes a dwarf, rounded growth. 12 to 15 inches, 35 cents each; $3 for 10; 18 to 20 inches, 50 cents; 24 to 30 inches, 75 cents.

MAGNOLIAS.

GRANDIFLORA—The king of the Southern broad-leaved evergreen trees; needs no description. Pot-grown, 1 foot, 50 cents each. Plants from open ground, 1 foot, 50 cents each, $3.50 for 10; 2 feet, 75 cents each; 3 feet, $1.00 each. To lessen liability of loss from transplanting, all leaves should be cut off from open-ground-grown plants.

MAGNOLIA FUSCATA—(Banana Shrub)—A most desirable evergreen shrub; hardy South, but for conservatories North. The brownish

yellow flowers, which appear in early spring, emit a delightful banana fragrance. Plants 8 to 10 inches, 50 cents; larger plants, $1.00.

CUPRESUS.

LAWSONIANA—Of fine, compact habit; foliage feathery; varies from a vivid green to a silvery tint, according to subvarieties. It sprouts from seed. Maximum height, 20 to 30 feet. 50 cents each.

Roses

Price, 25 cents each except where noted.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—This is perhaps the grandest and most popular Rose now known. It is a genuine Hardy Ever-blooming Rose. It stands without an equal in immense size, rich color, perfect form and delightful fragrance. The color is a rich rosy crimson, shaded most beautifully. 35 cents.

CATHERINE MERMET—(Tea). Valued highly for its elegant buds; clear shining pink, with amber and fawn shading the center.

COQUETTE DE LYON—One of the best yellow Tea Roses for outdoor cultivation; pure canary yellow; a vigorous grower; flowers large, produced in great profusion.

CORNELIA COOK—An Everblooming Tea; the flowers, borne in great profusion, are perfect in form, size and substance; color pure creamy white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale lemon and blush; perfectly double.

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD—Hardy; free-blooming; flowers in great clusters of from 5 to 7; color a lovely clear deep pink.

ETOILE DE LYON—A strong-growing, free-blooming Tea Rose. Flowers immense, deep, very double, rich golden yellow. One of the best and freest blooming yellow Roses for outdoor culture. 35 cents.

BON SILENE—A grand old Rose, noted for the beauty and fragrance of its buds. Deep rose, shading to rosy crimson.

BRIDESMAID—A delightful Tea Rose of fine, clear, dark pink, deeper and more constant in color than Mermet; does exceedingly well in open ground and is especially valuable for forcing.

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE—A fine new Tea Rose, especially valuable for a pot Rose in winter, though it does well in open ground. The flowers are large, full and double. Color orange-yellow.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT (H. P.)—Bright shining crimson, very rich, velvety, brilliant and handsome; magnificent buds.

MAMAN COCHET—Marvelously beautiful. The buds are large, full, firm, elegantly pointed, showing great depth and richness as they expand. The color is a clear, seashell pink, changing to silvery rose. It is a strong, healthy grower, free from all disease. 35 cents.

METEOR—A velvety red Everblooming Rose of deepest crimson. Flowers medium size, very double, and slightly recurving. The bush is vigorous.

PERLE DES JARDINS—Flowers large, buds unsurpassed, clear golden yellow. 35 cents.

PRISCILLA, OR WHITE MAMAN COCHET—The flowers are extremely large, remarkably round and full, snow-white and very fragrant; blooms constantly. 35 cents.

PAPA GONTIER—Large, long blooms, with thick, broad petals of dark carmine-crimson; everblooming.

MARECHAL NEIL—The world-renowned, beautiful, deep sulphur-yellow Rose. 50 cents.

BALTIMORE BELLE—Blush and white; blooms in great clusters.

CRIMSON-RAMBLER—Bears grand clusters of rich crimson flowers in June.

LA FRANCE—For hardiness, beauty, odor and constant blooming, this old rose is hardly excelled; very large, double.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY—(Red La France). Similar to La France, but much darker; grows taller; very fine.

AGRIPPINA—Brilliant fiery red; double and sweet. Good bedder.

SUNSET—Healthy grower; long buds; color varies from bleached canary to sulphur yellow.

LOUIS PHILLIPE—Dark red; fine for bedding.

MARY WASHINGTON—Of medium size, pure white, double; very free.

MADAME PLANTIER—(Hybrid Noisette.) Pure white, of medium size; foliage rather small. Desirable variety for massing. In early spring flowers are produced in great abundance.

PRAIRIE QUEEN—An old standard variety, and one that will always be popular. No collection of hardy climbing Roses is complete without it. Bright rosy red, large, compact and globular flower.

SEVEN SISTERS—A splendid Rose, blooming in clusters; crimson, changing all shades to white.

ZEBRA GRASS—Grows four feet tall and bears a pretty plume; nice for winter bouquets. Blades green with white bar across them. 25 cents.

PAMPAS GRASS—Grows five feet high. Grand white plumes. 50 cents.

Of Interest to Planters

OUR TRAVELING SALESMEN are hereby commended to the public We endeavor, as far as possible, to secure the services of salesmen well known by the people to whom they sell, and who are competent to give the particular information required in the selection of an orchard for any location, and who being perfectly familiar with our varieties, can give any special information that may be desired. They do not sell at fancy prices, but at the prices quoted in this Catalogue. Our object in employing salesmen is simply to place our stock before the public, and we pay them cheerfully, believing that those who buy from us once will continue to do so. While we commend our salesmen to the confidence and kindness of the public, we may be deceived by some, hence we are not responsible for their debts and for special contracts they may make, and especially verbal ones which are not written on face of order.

A WASH FOR TREES.

Boil tobacco stems to a strong ooze, add one-fourth pound of ground sulphur, two tablespoonfuls of crude carbolic acid, and one-half pound of soap to the gallon of ooze. Add lime until it becomes of the consistency of buttermilk; apply with a brush in November and January to prevent depredations of rabbits, and in April or May to prevent attacks of borers and other bark insects.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.

KEEP THE ROOTS MOIST AND COOL. Do not expose them to cold or drying winds or sun at any time. Set out at once, in deeply pulverized soil in good condition for corn or cotton. Holes must be ample, to allow all roots a free and natural position, 1 inch deeper than in nursery; set pears and apples 5 inches. Lean to south, use fine soil, water freely about roots, and pack; mound up with loose earth. Distances: Trees, 25x20 ft.; Grapes, 8x8 ft.; Raspberries and Blackberries, rows 7 ft. apart, plants 2 ft. apart in rows. Take off all tags; cut back roots and all tops and limbs short, when set; head 2½ ft. high. Four barbed wires will secure against stock. Cultivate the orchard and all trees well. Secure for three years against rabbits by using our VENEER TREE PROTECTORS at 2 cents per tree.